

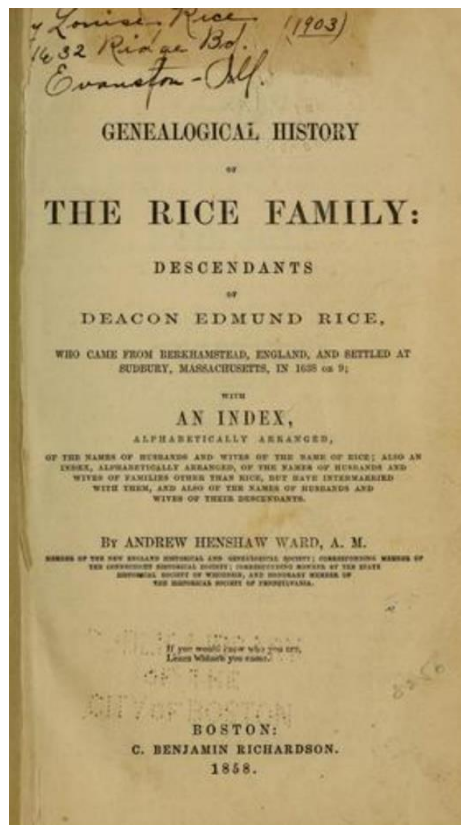


Our Rice Ancestors

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Last Revised at

<http://www.retson.ca/rice.pdf>

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Rice Context

The Rice Ancestry originated in England. Edmund Rice emigrated with his wife and some children about 1638. The end of the line came when Esther Rice married Daniel Hubbard 01 Nov 1683 in Hadley Massachusetts. The Edmund Rice (1638) Association <http://edmund-rice.org/> has an extensive database on this family and its descendants.

1. Unknown Rice

<http://edmund-rice.org/ancestors.htm>

- i. Henry Rice 1584 m. Elizabeth Frost
2. ii. Edmund Rice b. abt 1594 m. Tamazine Frost

2. Edmund Rice 1594 – 1663 Tamazine Frost

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-52>

<https://www.edmund-rice.org/era5gens/e6a0.htm#I7>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Rice_\(colonist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Rice_(colonist))

Edmund Rice was born about 1594¹. Attempts to find record of Edmund Rice's birth or the birth of his presumed brother Henry in church or civil records of the Stanstead, Sudbury, Haverhill, and Bury St. Edmunds region of Suffolk have not been successful. His likely birthplace, somewhere in Suffolk in East Anglia, is found through the town of his marriage and of his earliest children's birth. Many of the church records from 1594 in Suffolk are lost, so any record of his birth or the names of his parents or any of his forebears is unknown. Edmund Rice's presumed brother, Henry (c. 1580-1621), married Elizabeth Frost (sister of Edmund's wife Thomasine) on 12 November 1605 at St. James Church, Stanstead, Suffolk

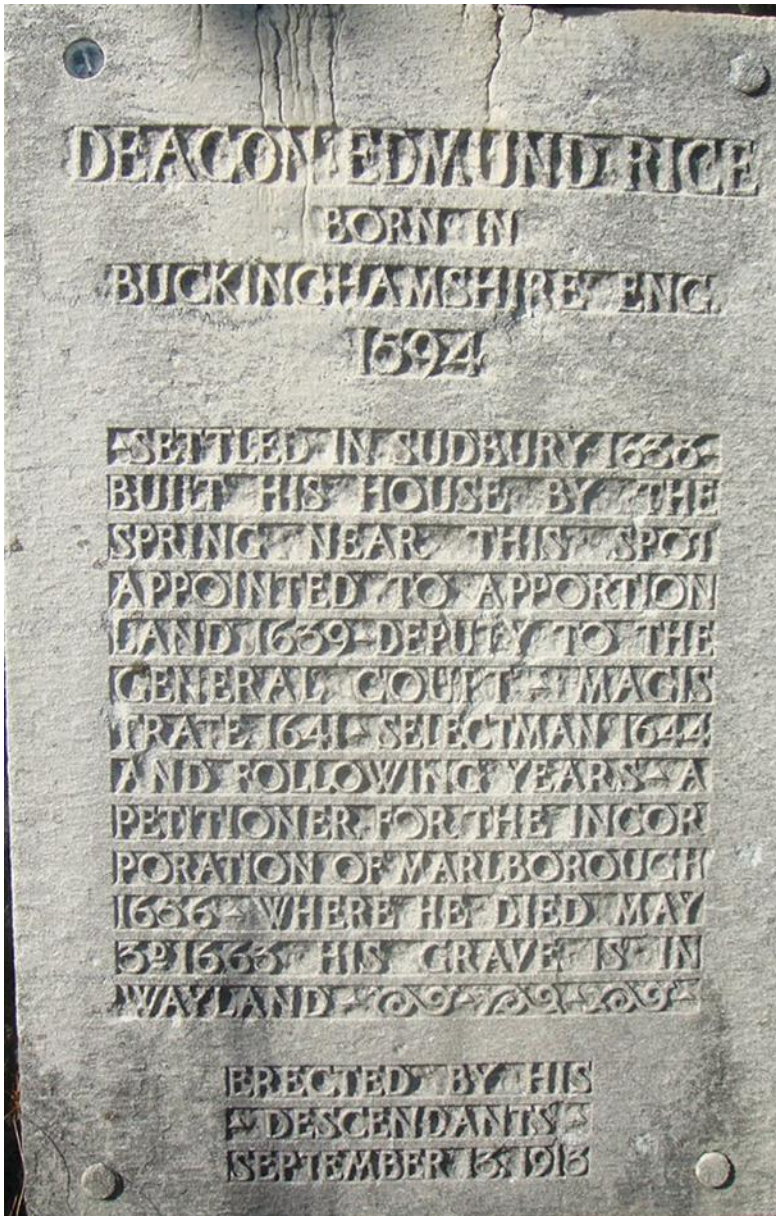
He came from Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England about 1638 or 1639 although no passenger lists that name him have yet been found. He settled in Sudbury Massachusetts, where he became a prominent citizen. He was a selectman and a deacon of the church. He was appointed to solemnize marriages in Marlborough and subsequently moved there, living on what is known as the great road on the north side of the pond.

He married Tamazine Frost on 15 Oct 1618 in St Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. He died in Sudbury on 3 May 1663. She died June 13, 1654. They had 10 children including:

- i. Mary Rice baptized 23 August 1619 at St. James Church Stanstead, Suffolk, England (possibly =Mary Axtell, married John Maynard 16 June 1646 after death of first husband Thomas Axtell that year at Sudbury, MA), d. 13 Oct 1698 Concord, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA , but see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-173>
- ii. Henry Rice baptized 13 February 1620 O.S./1621 N.S. at St. James Church, Stanstead, Suffolk, m. Elizabeth Moore 1 February 1643/44, d. 10 February 1710/11 at Framingham, Massachusetts <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-53>
- iii. Edward Rice, bpt 20 October 1622 at St. James Church, Stanstead, Suffolk, m. Agnes Bent in 1646 d. 15 August 1712 at Marlborough, MA, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-40>
- iv. Thomas Rice, baptized 26 January 1625/26 at St. James Church, Stanstead, Suffolk, married Mary King 1652, d. 16 November 1681 at Sudbury, MA, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-54>
- v. Lydia Rice, baptized 9 March 1627/28 at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, MA, m. Hugh Drury 1645, d. 5 April 1675, at Boston, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-55>
- vi. Matthew Rice, baptized 28 February 1628/29 at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, m. Martha Lamson 2 November 1654, d. 1717 at Sudbury, MA, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-56>
- vii. Daniel Rice, baptized 1 November 1632 at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, died 10 November 1632 at Berkhamstedⁱ. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-174>

¹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Rice_\(colonist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Rice_(colonist)) In a 3 April 1656 court deposition he stated he was 62.

3. viii Samuel Rice, baptized 12 November 1634 at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, married (1) Elizabeth King 8 November 1655, (2) Mary (Dix) Browne September 1668, and (3) Sarah (White) Hosmer 13 December 1676, d. 25 February 1684/85 at Marlborough, MA, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-57>
 ix Joseph Rice, baptized 13 March 1637/38, at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamsted, m. (1) Mercy (aka Martha) King 4 May 1658, (2) Mary Beers in 1670, and (3) Sarah (Prescott) Wheeler on 22 February 1677/78, d. 23 December 1711 at Stow, MA, Joseph Rice served as a representative in the Massachusetts General Court in 1683 and 1698. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-58>
 x. Benjamin Rice, born 31 May 1640 at Sudbury, MA, m. (1) Mary Browne on 2 June 1661, and (2) Mary (Chamberlain) Graves in 1 April 1691, d. 19 December 1713 at Sudbury, MA, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-60>



After the death of Thomasine Frost Rice on 13 June 1654 in Sudbury, MA, Edmund Rice married Mercy Brigham (c 1618-1693) on 1 March 1655 in Sudbury, MA. Mercy Brigham was the widow of Thomas Brigham (1603–1653). This marriage began the long association between the Rice and Brigham families. The maiden name of Mercy Brigham, often cited as Hurd, is uncertain due to lack of any primary documentation.

They had the following children,
 xi Lydia Rice, born circa 1657 at Sudbury, MA, died 26 May 1718, married James Hawkins, Jr. circa 1678
 xii Ruth Rice b. 29 Sep 1659, m. Samuel Wells Ruth Rice, born 29 September 1659 at Marlborough, MA, died 30 March 1742 at Glastonbury, Connecticut, married Capt. Samuel Welles, grandson of Thomas Welles on 20 June 1683

It is interesting to note that three of Edmund Rice's son Thomas, Samuel and Joseph married daughters of Thomas King of Sudbury.

Edmund Rice, early immigrant to Massachusetts Bay Colony, landed in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in summer or fall of 1638, thought to be first living in the town of Watertown, Massachusetts. Shortly thereafter he was a founder of Sudbury in 1638, and later in life, was one of the thirteen petitioners for the founding of Marlborough in 1656. He was a Deacon in the Puritan Church, and served in town politics as a

selectman and judge, as well as serving five years as a member of the Great and General Court, the combined colonial legislature and judicial court of Massachusetts.

Considerable information about the early life of Edmund Rice in England can be gleaned from his children's baptismal records and land ownership and other public records in Stanstead, Suffolk and Berkhamsted,

Hertfordshire. He moved from Stanstead to Berkhamsted sometime in 1626, based upon the baptismal dates of his children Thomas and Lydia. That same year as a newcomer in town, Rice was named as a joint trustee along with Rev. Thomas Newman of a £50 grant for the benefit of the poor from King Charles I given on the occasion of his coronation. Under the incumbency of Rev. Newman, Rice served as a church warden and acted as overseer of the poor for eight years. As a result of a royal inquisition held on 1 April 1634, funds remaining in the custody of Rice and Newman were to be transferred to the bailiff and burgesses of Berkhamsted as part of an effort to transfer and consolidate several royal charity grants for administration under civil authority. While living in Berkhamsted, Rice acquired and was taxed on 3 acres (12,000 m²) of land in 1627, and on 15 acres (61,000 m²) from 1633 to 1637.[20] There is no record in Berkhamsted of Rice paying taxes on his land in 1638, possibly due to its sale to finance his trip to America.

There is no surviving record of Edmund Rice's voyage to America with his family, but it is known to have occurred between the 13 March 1638 baptism of his son Joseph in Berkhamsted and the petition to the Great and General Court to found Sudbury, Massachusetts 6 September 1638, showing all the Sudbury petitioners residing in Watertown, MA. However, the 1638 petition to the General Court to found Sudbury did not explicitly mention Rice's name, so there is in actuality poor documentation of Rice's presumed short-term residence in Watertown. The first documented record of his presence in Massachusetts is in the Township Book of Sudbury prior to 4 April 1639 in which he was already serving as a selectman.

Between 1638 and 1657, Rice resided in Sudbury where he became a leader in the community. Sumner Chilton Powell wrote, in his 1964 Pulitzer Prize winning *Puritan Village: The Formation of a New England Town*, "Not only did Rice become the largest individual landholder in Sudbury, but he represented his new town in the Massachusetts legislature for five years and devoted at least eleven of his last fifteen years to serving as selectman and judge of small causes." He was appointed on 4 September 1639 by the General Court to lay out the roads and lots of Sudbury, and he was granted 4 acres (16,000 m²) of land near the original Sudbury meetinghouse

On 3 April 1640, Rice was granted 20 acres (81,000 m²) in southeastern Sudbury near the Old Connecticut Path. He served as a selectman in Sudbury in 1639 and 1640, and subsequently for several years between 1644 and 1656. He was designated a freeman on 13 May 1640, and was elected as a deputy (representative) of the Great and General Court in October 1640. He was later appointed by the General Court on 2 June 1641 as a Judge of Small Causes for Sudbury, and he was re-elected as a deputy of the General Court in 1643. In 1644 Rice and two other Sudbury residents (Peter Noyes and Thomas Mayhew) were appointed to survey the farm properties of the estate of the deceased Joseph Glover near the southeastern boundary of Sudbury to be transferred to Harvard College President Henry Dunster who had married Glover's widow Elizabeth and assumed responsibility for the Glover children. On 18 June 1645, Rice and his colleagues reported to the General Court on their survey. In 1648, Rice was ordained as a Deacon in the Puritan Church at Sudbury. He



was appointed by the General Court on 22 May 1651 as a member of a commission to settle a boundary dispute between Watertown and Sudbury, and he was re-elected as a deputy of the General Court in each of the three years from 1652 through 1654. Again in May 1656, Rice and Peter Noyes were called upon by the General Court for their expertise to survey 11 acres (45,000 m²) of land purchased by John Stone of Sudbury from the Indians that was also supplemented by a grant to Stone of an additional 50 acres (200,000 m²) by the General Court.

Edmund Rice was particularly successful in his own real estate transactions. After selling his 4 acres (16,000 m²) of land and homestead near the Sudbury meetinghouse on 1 September 1642

to John Moore, Rice established his residence on 13 September 1642 on his 20 acres of land abutting Henry Dunster's farm near the Old Connecticut Path in southeastern Sudbury. Within a year, Philemon Whale and Thomas Axtell, former town mates (and probably kin) from Barkhamstead, England established their homesteads on adjacent lots nearby. In October 1643 Rice sold Philemon Whale 9 acres (36,000 m²) of land and a house near the Old Connecticut Path in southern Sudbury and also that same month he sold 6 acres (24,000 m²) of adjacent land to Thomas Axtell. But only three years later in 1646, Rice purchased back the land from the Axtell estate, pledging to care for the "widow Axtell." On 8 April 1657, Rice purchased the 200 acres (810,000 m²) "Jennison Farm" in the southeastern part of Sudbury. And by 1659, Rice had acquired about 600

acres (2.4 km²) of land in southeastern Sudbury (present day Wayland and Cochituate), including nine acres of land and the homestead purchased back from Philemon Whale (see image of the homestead), and the probated estate of Henry Dunster that included the former Glover family lands.



The issue of land tenure was highly contentious in 17th Century Massachusetts Bay Colony and in Sudbury in particular. Open field or communal farming was practiced in most of Sudbury, following traditions of the commons and governance practices brought from central and western England during the early 17th Century. Rice and twelve other dissenters from Sudbury who were interested in 'closed field' or owner-operator farming as it was practiced in southeastern England petitioned the Great and General Court in 1656 to create the town of Marlborough where individual ownership of farmland was to be exclusively practiced. The tract of land was 8 square miles (21 km²) west of Sudbury that, in addition to becoming Marlborough, eventually became Northborough, Westborough, Southborough, and Hudson as well. Rice was elected as selectman of Marlborough in 1657 as the town was being established. The town was formally chartered on 12 June 1660 by the General Court. Upon being granted a maximum allotment of 50 acres (200,000 m²) of land in Marlborough, Rice was one of the three largest initial landholders of the new town. According to Powell (1963) the founding of Marlborough with exclusive closed-field land tenure

was a seminal event in establishing the predominant freehold or fee simple land tenure system of America. Rice was re-elected as selectman in Marlborough every year after 1657 until his death.

Edmund Rice died on 3 May 1663 in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and is presumed to be buried at the Old North Cemetery (site of the first Sudbury Meeting House) in what is now Wayland, Massachusetts.

Probate records show that his wife, Mercy, was executrix and that his estate including lands and homes in both Sudbury and Marlborough was valued at £743, 8s, & 4p, which was a considerable sum for the time.

The original 1638 grant of lands by the Great and General Court to form Sudbury included lands that in addition to Sudbury, eventually became the present day towns of Wayland and Maynard as well.

The petitioners specifically mentioned in the 6 September 1638 Petition to form Sudbury were Watertown residents Brian Pendleton, Peter Noyes and Rev. Edmund Brown, but other unnamed petitioners were included as "and Company" in the petition.

In the archives of Sudbury there is documentation that Edmund was serving simultaneously as a selectman and a land surveyor prior to 4 April 1639. According to an undated town ordinance from 1639 (likely to be sometime in March 1639 based on the context of the ordinance text; March was considered the first month of the year based upon the Julian calendar then in use), "It is ordered and agreed that everyman within the towne that hath any land ly in any generall field that they shall make all such fences that apertayne to the field and sufficient; by the 4th of Aprill in this yeare and if any man shall fayle herein after the warnings given by the surveyors apoynted for that purpose or such time that they shall apoynt the persons so offending shall forfeit for every default 5 shillings. Edmund Rice and Robert Darnell for the north field; Thomas Goodnow and Andrew Belcher for the south field; We give these men power to levy for all such fines after 7 dayes after every default." Signed, Brian Pendleton, Peter Noyes, Walter Hayme, Edmund Rice. Since winter crossings of the Atlantic were hazardous, and thus very rare, it can be reasonably concluded that Rice arrived in Massachusetts during the summer or fall sea voyage season of 1638.

According to the land grant by the selectmen of Sudbury on 3 April 1640, "Granted to Edmond Rice formerly twenty acres of upland lying betweene the land of Edmond Rice and Mr. Dunster's farm." signed, Peter Noyes, William Ward, Edmund Goodenow, Walter Hayme, and Hugh Griffyn

John Moore (1602-1673) was married on 27 November 1633 in Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire to Elizabeth Rice (Whale)(1612-1690) the daughter of Edmund's presumed brother Henry and stepdaughter of Philemon Whale. Moore was the father of Elizabeth Moore (ca1628-1705), who married Edmund's eldest son Henry on 1 February 1642 in Sudbury.

Philemon Whale (1599-1676) was married on 24 January 1621/22 at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds to Elizabeth (Frost) Rice (1587-1664), sister of Edmund Rice's wife Thomasine and widow to Edmund's presumed brother Henry Rice.[44] Whale and his wife Elizabeth arrived in Sudbury in 1643 from Berkhamsted, the same year that Thomas and Mary Axtell (possibly Edmund's eldest daughter) arrived from the same town.[45] Jump up ^ According to Sudbury Land Records dated 23 October 1643, "Philemon Whale bought of Edmund Rice 9 acres of upland be the same more or less lying on the south syde of the towne bound of Sudbury between the lande of John Hayme on the south side of it and ioyninge to the springe runninge from his new dwelling house to the river on the west side of it."

The "Jennison Farm" tract on the eastern boundary line of Sudbury with Watertown (currently near the eastern boundary of Wayland with Weston) was granted by the Massachusetts Great and General Court in 1638 to Captain William Jennison for his service in the Pequot War of 1636-37. Rice acquired the property as a result of Jennings' return to his hometown of Colchester, Essex. The property was eventually passed on to Rice's son Matthew.

Further circumstantial evidence for Mary Axtell Maynard being the daughter of Edmund Rice beyond those presented by Marilyn Axtell Cheney (1988)[65] includes the fact that the three children of Thomas and Mary Axtell were named Mary (1639-1704), Henry (1641-1676) and Lydia (1644-1717), all matching in names of Edmund's children from the previous generation, with two of these children (Mary & Henry) born in Berkhamsted prior to the 1643 Axtell immigration to Sudbury, and with Lydia born one year before the marriage of her presumed aunt Lydia Rice to Hugh Drury in Sudbury.

Sudbury, Massachusetts

Sudbury is a town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States, located in Greater Boston's MetroWest region. Incorporated in 1639, the boundaries of Sudbury included (by 1653) what is now Wayland (which split off in 1780, initially as East Sudbury), and parts of present day Framingham, Marlborough, Stow and Maynard

(the latter town splitting off in 1871). Nipmuc Indians lived in what is now Sudbury. Peter Jethro. Son of Tantamous, a medicine man deeded a large parcel of land to Sudbury for settlement in 1684.

Sudbury contributed the most militia during King Philip's War and was the site of the well-known attack on Sudbury. Ephraim Curtis was a successful leader of the militia of West Sudbury and would lend his name to the town's junior high school.[10][11]:24–75 Sudbury militia participated in the Battle of Lexington and Concord, in 1775, where Sudbury members sniped on British Red Coats returning to Boston.

In August 1925, a Sudbury farm was the scene of a riot between local members of the Ku Klux Klan and Irish-American youths from the area. Five people were wounded by gunshots, and the State Police arrested over 100 Klansmen. Massachusetts officials cracked down on the group's meetings thereafter, and the Klan died out in the area.

Further References for Sudbury

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudbury,_Massachusetts

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[Official website](#)

[Sudbury Historical Society](#)

3. Samuel Rice 1634 – 1685 Elizabeth King -1667

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-57>

<https://www.edmund-rice.org/era5gens/e6a0.htm#I7>

Samuel Rice, son of Edmund Rice and Tamazine Frost, was born in 1634 and baptised November 12 1634 at Barkhamstead, England. He came to America in 1638 or 1639. He married Elizabeth King, daughter of Peter King November 8 1655. And resided in Sudbury and Marlborough Massachusetts. She died 30 Oct 1667. He died 25 Feb 1685.

- i. Elizabeth Rice b. 26 Oct 1656 Sudbury, Massachusetts, 22 Dec 1727 Sudbury, Massachusetts
- ii. Hannah Rice b. 1658 Sudbury, Massachusetts, m. Jonathan Hubbard 25 Mar 1681 d. 09 Apr 1747 Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States of America
- iii. Joshua Rice b. 19 Apr 1661, m. Mary _____
- iv. Edmund Rice b 1663
4. v. Esther Rice b. 18 Sep 1665 Sudbury Massachusetts m. Daniel Hubbard 1 Nov 1683 Hadley, Massachusetts, d. 11 Feb 1737
- vi. Samuel Rice b. 14 Oct 1667 Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, m. Abigail Clapp d. 4 Mar 1713 Samuel's mother about 2 weeks after Samuel's birth, and Samuel gave young Samuel to his brother Peter King for their own. In adult hood he was carried in Sudbury records, as Samuel King alias Rice.

"Samuel Rice was member of the garrison at the house of Joseph Rice in Marlboro Mass in Oct 1675 Ref. N.E. His. & Gen. Reg. Vol 40 page 315-6" Joseph was his brother.

His first wife, Elizabeth died 30 Oct 1667 in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

He next married Mary Dix, widow of Abraham Brown on 02 Sep 1668 in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He had the following children by her,

vii. Mary Rice, b Aug 6, 1669, d. 22 Oct 1736

viii. Edward Rice, b June 20, 1672

ix. Abigail Rice, b Mar 10, 1674 mar Unknown (Ward initially reports Palmer Goulding, then retracts this; Ward, p 39)

Mary Rice Samuel's second wife died 18 Jun 1675.

He then married his third wife, Sarah Elizabeth White, widow of James Hosmer 13 Oct 1658. He had one child by her,

x. Joseph Rice baptised 16 May 1678

4. Hester “Esther” Rice 1665 – 1773 Daniel Hubbard 1661 – 1744

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rice-223>

<https://www.edmund-rice.org/era5gens/e6a2.htm#I55>

Esther Rice, daughter of Samuel Rice and Elizabeth King, was born September 18 1665 in Sudbury, Massachusetts. She married Daniel Hubbard 01 Nov 1683 in Hadley Massachusetts. She died 11 Feb 1737 in Hadley, Massachusetts. Daniel Hubbard, son of John Hubbard and Mary Merriam, was born on 09 Mar 1661 Hadley, MA, USA. He died was 12 Feb 1744 in Hadley, MA, USA.

5. xi. Esther Hubbard b. 17 Jan 1685 Hadley, Massachusetts, m Leonard Hoar 13 Nov 1707 Hadley, Hampshire, Massachusetts, [d. 15 May 1744 in Littleton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, [

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hubbard-103>] <https://www.edmund-rice.org/era5gens/e6a14.htm#I283>

xii. Mary Hubbard b. 11 Jan 1693 Hadley, m. Peter Montague 15 Dec 1715 Hadley, Massachusetts

xiii. Samuel Hubbard b. 09 Apr 1697 Hadley, m 1 Dec 1724 d. 12 Jan 1750 H

xiv. Edmund Hubbard b. 18 Jul 1700 Hadley, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, United States of America, m. d. 27 Apr 1766

Hadley, Hampshire Massachusetts²

Hadley is a town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, United States. The population was 5,250 at the 2010 census. The land boundaries of Hadley are Hatfield to the northwest, Sunderland to the north, Amherst to the east, and South Hadley to the south. Northampton borders to the west across the Connecticut River. There is also a tiny river border in the southwest with Holyoke and Easthampton. It is part of the Springfield, Massachusetts Metropolitan Statistical Area. It was settled in 1659 and was officially incorporated in 1661. The former Norwottuck was renamed for Hadleigh, Suffolk. Its settlers were primarily a discontented group of families from the Puritan colonies of Hartford and Wethersfield, Connecticut, who petitioned to start a new colony up north after some controversy over doctrine in the local church. The settlement was led by John Russell. At the time, Hadley encompassed a wide radius of land on both sides of the Connecticut River (but mostly on the eastern shore) including much of what would become known as the Equivalent Lands. In the following century, these were broken off into precincts and eventually the separate towns of Hatfield, Amherst, South Hadley, Granby and Belchertown.

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadley,_Massachusetts, Website www.hadleyma.org

Edward Whalley and General William Goffe, two Puritan generals hunted for their role in the execution (or "regicide") of Charles I of England, were hidden in the home of the town's minister, John Russell. During King Philip's War, an attack by Native Americans was, by some accounts, thwarted with the aid of General Goffe.

Hadley's transformation from an old agricultural order to the new form is the direct result of expansion of the nearby University of Massachusetts Amherst during the 1960s. Much of its former farmland was swallowed in the housing market stimulated by incoming faculty and off-campus students.

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<https://archive.org/details/edmundricehisfam00smit> also available at ancestry

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/22556/images/dvm_GenMono005392-00001-0?src=&backlabel=Return Edmund Rice and His Family

<https://www.edmund-rice.org/> Edmund Rice (1638) Association

<https://www.noblenet.org/salem/reference/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Genealogical-Dictionary-Vol.-1-Savage.pdf>

Appendices

Abbreviations:

b. born

Bef.

Before

bp baptism

bur buried

d. died

m. married

Calendar Old Style-New Style, Julian & Georgian³

The old calendar used up to about 1752 in Protestant countries was the Julian Calendar based on 365.25 days. In 1752 Great Britain and empire switched to the Julian Calendar and since the actual year is 365.2422 days long the switch over caused a 11 day out of synch problem. To solve this problem, it was proclaimed that September 2 would be followed by September 14. As well the old-style calendar the calendar year began on Lady Day 25th of March i.e., the year ran from 25 March to 24 March. Hence January 24, 1712 old-style would-be January 24, 1713 new style. The correct way to describe a date in the “overlap” period from January 1 to March 24 is to state the Old/New Style as 1712 /1713 which means “January 24, 1712 old style is what we call January 24, 1713” .

Also, since the calendar began in March the months if numbered are as follows

March	1	April	2	May	3	June	4
July	5	August	6	September	7	October	8
November	9	December	10	January	11	February	12

List of Freeman⁴

The status of freeman was primarily of political importance, for it gave one the right to vote for colony officers. In some colonies, though, freeman was tied to church membership, and so the meaning was somewhat different. Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the most Puritan of the Puritan colonies, made church membership a prerequisite for foremanship, while the rest of the New England colonies did not.

List of freemen may be used for a number of purposes beyond proving biographical information about an immigrant. Like tax lists later, a list of freeman provides basic information about the presence or absence of a person on a given date. And, as noted above, freemanship in Massachusetts Bay and New Haven supplies information about church membership, from which we can learn not just whether this individual was a church member at a given time; we can also reconstruct some of the history of churches whose records have been lost by studying the lists over a period of years.

Researching Rice and the Edmund Rice Association (ERA)

Andrew Henshaw Ward (1784-1864) in 1858 published a genealogy of the Rice family. The ERA undertook the task of building upon Ward’s work by verifying and better documenting Edmund’s descendants. In the early 1930s, Alexander Hamilton Rice, Jr. (1875-1956) commissioned genealogist Mary Lovering Holman to examine existing information on Edmund Rice and produce an updated genealogy. On 10 Jan 1934, the ERA incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as the Edmund Rice (1638) Association, Inc. In 1938, the ERA published Elsie Hawes Smith's *Edmund Rice and his Family*, and through the mid to late 20th Century, the ERA continued to publish several genealogical volumes documenting Edmund Rice's descendants. By 1968, the ERA had compiled and verified 26,000 descendants of Edmund. In 2013, the ERA electronic database of known Edmund Rice descendants into the 14th and 15th generations had exceeded 203,000 individuals. Using data

³ Greenwood, Val D. *The Researcher’s Guide to American Genealogy*, 3rd Ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co Inc 2000

⁴ Anderson, Robert Charles, *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England 1634-1635*, Volume VII, T-Y Boston, MA: New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 2011

from the ERA electronic database, a total of 2.7 million of Edmund's descendants has been estimated to be in the 12th generation, with a total estimated 4.4 million descendants cumulatively in the first twelve generations.

Genetic genealogy

The data have served to support conclusions of Edmund's birth in Suffolk, East Anglia and provide additional evidence to dispel a misleading early 20th Century claim that Edmund Rice was descended from Welsh royalty. The 111 tested (Y-STR) Y-chromosome markers (e.g. DYS391 = 10; DYS392 = 11; DYS393 = 10; DYS426 = 11; DYS447 = 23; DYS454 = 11; DYS455 = 8; YCA-IIa,b = 19, 21) from known descendants of Edmund are consistent with Haplogroup I1-M253 that is exceedingly rare among the Welsh but relatively common among inhabitants of East Anglia.

Data showed direct patrilineal descendants with the surname King, confirming a name change had occurred with Samuel Rice 1667-1713 (aka Lt. Samuel Rice King). Some individuals with the surname of Royce also have been found to have Y-STR genetic markers identical to Edmund Rice confirming a name change by Alpheus Rice 1787-1871 (aka Capt. Alpheus Royce) The genetic testing further revealed Y-STR genetic markers of Edmund Rice among several male members of the Mohawk nation who have the surname of Rice, most probably descended from Silas Rice, one of four Rice boys who were captured during Queen Anne's War by Mohawks on 8 August 1704 in Marlborough (later Westborough), Massachusetts, carried off and raised in Kahnawake, Canada.

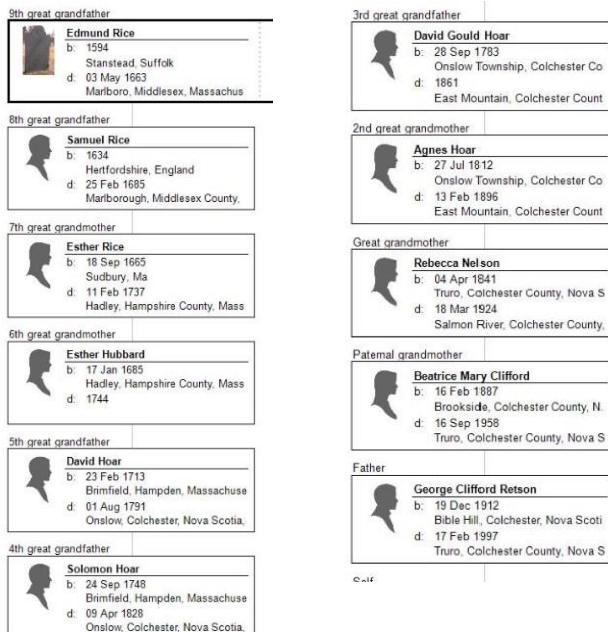
Actress Alexandra Kawisenhawe Rice (b. 1972) of Kahnawake Mohawk ancestry is a notable descendant of Edmund Rice and his great-grandson Silas.

Edmund Rice (1638) Association

. <https://www.edmund-rice.org/>

On 7 October 1903, Edmund Rice descendants were on hand to dedicate the homesite marker of Jonas Rice, a grandson of Edmund and founder of Worcester, Massachusetts. A few years later on 30 August 1912, shortly after the old family homestead in Wayland had been lost by fire, Rice descendants in Massachusetts formally organized the Edmund Rice (1638) Association (ERA), led primarily by Nellie Rice Fiske (1856-1934) a school teacher from Wayland. At that first ERA meeting, Eustace Bond Rice (1871-1938) a professor of music theory at the New England Conservatory who had grown up in the old Rice homestead was elected as the association's

first president, and they set out to raise funds to erect the homesite and cemetery monuments. Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.



The Relationship of the Rice to the Author

James C. Retson
The Author

ⁱ By the Name of Rice, Page 41